

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

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POLITICAL.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CANADA QUESTION.

Continued From No. 18.

Nothing could well be more scandalous than the mode in which the customs' revenue, derived from, and therefore the property of, Upper equally with Lower Canada, was squandered by the House of Assembly without at all deigning to consult the sister province. Numberless had been the petitions for the formation of improved roads and communications on the part of the new townships; but, as usual, from that quarter they were utterly disregarded. So soon as the revenue (the joint revenue) grew prosperous however, there was no want of acracy in voting the public money for road-making; but then it was for roads in the Seigneuries, or the lands of the "Nation Canadienne," and not for the new or British settlements. The British residents had asked only for roads of general utility, the Assembly *Canadienne* constructed roads at the public charge, of purely local convenience for their constituents. Mr. Gale (v. Parliamentary Report) states, that, in 1815 between £s. 000 and £s. 900, and in 1817 £s. 55,000 of the public money was thus lavished. Mr. Neilson, one of the deputies of the House of Assembly to Parliament for the redress of (pretended) grievances, states, that since the war, he thinks there must have been £s. 100,000 of the provincial money spent for roads—all for the Seigneuries, it appears—where roads were conditioned to be made, and allowed for, half-a-century before! Lately there have been no appropriations for that object, because the *Canadienne* roads have been provided for, and there was no disposition to give encouragement to the new settlements. In the same way the expenses of building district gaols were charged upon the general revenue, although for the accommodation of populous towns and districts almost exclusively "*Canadienne*"; and this to save their own pockets and those of the French habitants their electors, partially at the expense of Upper Canada. On more than one occasion also there has been no scruple of applying the common fund in aid of the exigencies of special districts, always, of course, part and property of the "Nation Canadienne." At one time £s. 45,000 was voted to be distributed in loans for the purchase of seed wheat for poor farmers in the district of Quebec, of the repayment whereof we do not find any account. The habitans electors would surely be the most ungrateful of men not to re-elect and support spendhifrs so unscrupulous in their behalf of the property of other people. So also with the monies granted for education. For years a provision for the purposes of general education had been periodically pressed upon the attention of the Commons House of Assembly, by the executive, and as often refused or neglected, until the clique discovered in it the means of extending their influence with the voters of French origin at the easy rate of a foray upon the public purse. It is easy to be liberal at other people's expense, and the excess and the manner in which this liberality was exercised in the present instance savours not more of prodigality than of cunning. Previous to 1829 the amount of monies voted for the purposes of education had not exceeded £s. 2500. Messrs. Papineau & Co, had held it in signal abhorrence until they could turn it to good account. The grants for elementary schools after this discovery are as follows:—

1830,	£s. 27,840
1831,	25,261
1832,	29,233
1833,	22,500

In order to make the most of this profusion, the House of Assembly have, in the Elementary School Act lately passed, named the members visitors of the School for the counties they represent. It is the members, or one of them, for the county who make up the returns, and on those returns payments are made. Their peculation and partiality in several of the counties have already become matter of complaint, nor ought it to excite surprise that, under such a system, many of the teachers are utterly unfit for such a charge. The scheme has however, admirably answered the objects

of the projectors, for the members of the Assembly are looked up to as the grand promoters of education, and the donors of the immense sums of money annually given for its support. Under the provincial act of 1801, provision was made for certain schools placed under the charge of the Royal institution. Efficient masters naturally presided over these schools, selected by a Board composed of most respectable members of both religions. Having tasted the sweets of power and jobbing under their own project, the Assembly managed, in the last session, to place the schools of the Royal Institution under the Elementary School Act, in its usual grasping spirit of usurpation. It is a fact of importance, add the unimpeachable authorities from whom we have these details, that in most of the schools, instead of Roman and Grecian history, French history is substituted, and the political woks of French republican writers placed in the hands of the boys. This may be credited, since it is in accordance with the advice contained in the *Tableau Statistique*—the work heretofore alluded to as published under the auspices of the *Clique Canadienne*—that "the Legislature should allocate £s. 1200 per annum for the education of fifteen young Canadians in Paris;" and we are told that—"Des la prochaine Session, la Chambre d'Assemblée devrait voter des fonds pour que des professeurs Français, jeunes et déjà distingués, fussent appelés missionnaires de ces sciences à les enseigner à Québec et à Montréal."

Before putting the finishing stroke to the picture of the financial doings of the House of Assembly and of the House itself, let us take a glance, (our limits will not allow of more) at its conduct towards the public servants. In impeachments, proceeding of frequent occurrence, with a view to destroy the character of the Bench, encouragement is given to every vagabond to exhibit charges against the judiciary and other high functionaries. The accusers are usually practising attorneys of the court over which the judge presides, and as the House of Assembly is one fourth part composed of these minor limbs of the law, their influence within its walls may be guessed. If an attorney be dissatisfied with a judgment—if he be reprimanded, or detected in the commission of fraud—his adversary, the judge, is at once impeached amidst the plaudits of the House. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, that, when an attorney is displeased with the judgment of the Bench he threatens an impeachment at once, and an alarming coalition exists for this end among most of these without talent or practice. A band of witnesses appears to be duly organized as an appendage to the committee of grievances. They make their appearance at the opening of a session with as much regularity as if forming a part of the Speaker's tail, and their faces are as well known as that of the City Marshall at the old Bailey. That lying and swearing is no unprofitable avocation—and in Mr. Papineau's eyes, perhaps ought not to be—may be seen by the table of payments to witnesses by the Grievance Committee, appended to a "Review of the Proceedings of the House," &c. &c., a very able work, written, we believe, by A. Stewart, Esq., and published at Montreal in 1832. The following are all the items for which we have room:—

Feb. 12, C, B. Felton, Com. of Griev.,	£s. 10 0 0
" 17, do,	12 10 0
Mar. 1, do,	145 1 0
Jan. 17, Jacques Viger,	20 0 0
" 23, do,	1 0 0
" 24, do,	2 0 0
Mar. 5, C. de Tonnancour,	67 10 0
Feb. 27, F. A. Evans,	5 0 0
Mar. 14, do,	4 10 0
" 14, do,	58 10 0
" 14, S. H. Dickerson,	68 10 0

In 1830, some of these names again figure, such as Dickerson, (to be continued.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CANADA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 18.

Mr. Roebuck presented a petition from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada complaining of grievances. Amongst their grievances was the establishment of the Land Company, to which the House of Assembly was opposed. He stated that he was the agent appointed from the Assembly, yet he had been required by the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department to produce his authority as agent, though the same Noble Lord received Mr. Neilson and Mr. Walker, who were unaccredited agents, and who came from the clique that set itself up in opposition to the popular feelings and wishes in Canada. He considered the late Administration more liberal than the present, and the instructions of the former were more to be approved of than those given by the latter to the Commissioners of the British Government. He declared that no person from the Assembly would present himself before Lord Gosford on his arrival; he was certain that the House of Assembly would declare that Commission to be a nullity; and that Commission would be attended with no good effect, for it was authorised to inquire into matters with which every one was acquainted, instead of being authorised to act.

Sir George Grey observed that it was well known that a Commission had been

appointed to investigate into all alleged grievances, and that at such a moment it would be well to abstain from discussion. They should certainly not promote that discussion which it should be the anxiety of all to put an end to. As to the complaint put forward of Mr. Neilson and Mr. Walker's being received by the Colonial Secretary, they had been received exactly in the same way that the Hon. and learned gentleman himself had been received. (Hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman complained he was not received as the agent of the Assembly, when in fact he was so received, though not as the agent of the Province. As to the liberality of the last government compared with the present, he would only say, in reply, that the general opinion of the liberality of those respective governments, was very different from that of the hon. and learned gentleman. (Cheers.) The hon. and learned gentleman might know what were the instructions of the former Government to the Commission; that hon. and learned gentleman might be in the secrets of the former government, he certainly was not in the confidence of the present—he did not know the instructions it gave to the Commissioners, though the hon. gentleman insisted on a comparison between the two! (Hear and cheers.) He deprecated these constant discussions upon a subject for which every means was taken to produce a satisfactory settlement.

Mr. Robinson remarked that the British American Land Company, which had been the object of vituperation of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Roebuck), was a company instituted under the Administration of Lord Goderich, and was intended to effect the best objects. Now, with respect to that Company, the Hon. and learned gentleman was in this dilemma—if he knew of it when it was going through Parliament, why did he not oppose it? and if he did not know of it, thought it was eleven weeks through Parliament, it proved his utter ignorance of the proceedings of that House. (Cheers.) That Hon. and Learned Gentleman's conduct was inconsistent with his duty as a Member of that House; for, instead of allaying irritation, he was fomenting it. (Hear.) He hoped that the Government would not permit this incessant agitation, which was so destructive to property in Canada, and which, if it were not put an end to, would ultimately tend to sever the connection between Canada and the mother country. (Hear.)

Mr. Hume said that the hon. and learned Gentleman, the member for Bath, he must admit, pursued a very singular course in reference to the subject of the grievances of the Canadians, when he deprecated all inquiry, because their grievances were well known. He must, however, deny the imputation which had been attempted to be placed upon his Hon. Friend by the Hon. member for Worcester, who had accused him of neglecting his duty with regard to the interests of the Canadians. The people of Canada complained that, having a representative government, they had not all the privileges with which it was by right invested. There was a company in the case of the Association Bill, which the Hon. Member for Worcester had introduced, upon which many thousands would be expended, whereas the Legislatures of the Canadas said that they ought to have the benefit of that money; and really the subject, as it regarded the incorporating of a company in Canada, was not, or ought not, to be held to be in the cognizance of the House of Commons. Now he would contend that the principle of our government was that no public money could be applied without the sanction of the House of Commons; therefore the hon. member for Worcester ought to recollect that the government of Canada equally claimed the right of control over their own expenditure; whereas their expenditure was jobbed in this country by the Colonial Department, Mr. Neilson, who had been referred to, it was said, represented seventy five thousand persons, whilst his hon. and learned friend, and the authorised agents from the House of Assembly, represented the House of Assembly, who represented the opinions of no less than 425,000. He (Mr. Hume) would state that Mr. Viger (as we understand) could obtain no audience of either Lord Stanley, or the Right Hon. gentleman the member for Cambridge, (Mr. S. Rice) when they were respectively Colonial Secretaries; and that gentleman actually left the country in consequence. Nay, he had even told him (Mr. Hume) that he had been spurned from the door of both these Secretaries. He really thought that the time had arrived when the grievances of the Canadians should be redressed, and both parties fairly heard. He had hoped, indeed, that when the right hon. gentleman, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, took office that he would at once have healed those wounds which had rankled too long in the bosom of the Canadians. He must again assert, for the 20th time, that the people of Canada ought to have the complete management and control of their own revenues and property. It was not to be expected that an independent Legislature would be denied that power which the present government were most wisely about

to confer on every petty corporation. The want of that power over their own funds was precisely the grounds of complaint in Canada, and he called upon the Noble Lord to pursue the same sound doctrine of a representative system which he was about to do in the case of the Municipal corporation bill. Let him only do this, and there would then be no occasion for sending out Lord Gosford to Canada. Let him pursue that system and he would hear of nothing but congratulations from the shores of Canada, instead of bitter complaints and animosities. Could they be said to have a control over their funds? Why the Canadians had had £s. 31,000 taken out of their chest, without their sanction, by a Colonial Secretary, and applied by him to purposes of which he knew nothing whatever. He again entreated the Noble Lord, to deal with Canada as he would with a Corporation.

A message from the Lords here announced that they had passed several Bills, &c.

Mr. LABOUCHERE was very reluctant to protest this discussion, but he could not silently allow the statements which had been made to go forth uncontradicted to colonies, which were already much excited from peculiar causes. Now with reference to the observations of his hon. friend the member for Middlesex, that hon. and learned gentleman had spoken of a sum of money amounting to £s. 31,000 which had been taken from the Canadians. That sum was so taken from the military chests which was the property of this country. The applications of that money might be matter for questioning, but it was not fair to tell the Canadians that the money was theirs. The Governor for the time thought proper to pay the officers of the country; and sure he was that were his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was then Secretary for the Colonies, in his place, he would be prepared to defend that proceeding. But he must repeat, it was not fair to *make mis-statements of this kind*. Then, with respect to the different manner in which the agents of the House of Assembly and those on the other side of the question were received by the Colonial Government: the hon. member for Middlesex said Mons. Viger had left the country because he was unable to obtain an audience of the Colonial Secretaries. This gentleman was a man of very great respectability, an able man and he (Mr. Labouchere) had been in frequent habits of communication with him, and he could assure the hon. member within his own knowledge, that during the last month he had had constant opportunities of seeing him (and he spoke upon this point on his own personal knowledge,) and this gentleman had told him that he was highly satisfied, and exceedingly pleased with the manner in which he was treated.

Mr. Roebuck asked what month the right hon. gentlemen alluded to, because it could not have been during the last month of the residence of Mr. Viger. Mr. Labouchere said he was in error thus far—he should have stated during the last month of the last Session (as we understood). During that period he found the doors of the Colonial Office open to him constantly. He would not sit down without addressing a very few words to the hon. member for Bath. He did not know whether he would give him credit for entertaining a sincere desire to see those most difficult and important questions affecting these great colonies brought to an amicable and satisfactory conclusion, but he believed at least, that for himself, he (Mr. Labouchere,) according to the measure of his humble abilities, had never failed from exerting every means within his power to promote the interests of the Canadas, even at a time when he had the misfortune to differ from some of his best and most valued friends on certain points; and he could assure the Honourable Gentleman that no earthly considerations should ever induce him to deviate from that course. But he would appeal to the Hon. Member for Bath to consider whether the course which he was pursuing, and the language which he had adopted, not only on this but on a former occasion, were calculated to obtain the object he had in view! He had stated that the feelings of the Canadians were dangerously excited; and by such declarations as these he thought the Hon. Gentleman was throwing the most serious impediments in the way of any Government. One subject he must particularly advert to, as evincing the great difficulty there was thrown in the way of safe and judiciously adjusting the differences which unfortunately existed. From communications last received from Canada, it appeared that certain evidence had been published which a Committee of that House had considered it would be dangerous to report to the House. He mentioned this fact in the presence of the Hon. Member for Bath without imputing any thing to him. He must confess he was extremely surprised on receiving some files of newspapers from Canada, to find that every word of the evidence to which he alluded was given. He saw published in some of these papers the evidence of Captain Stewart, the military, and of Mr. Mackinnon the confidential agent, of Lord Aylmer. As he said before,

he did not, and he was most unwilling to impute that the Hon. and Learned Member for Bath had any hand in this proceeding, because he did not believe that either he or any other member of that Committee, to which he referred, would have designedly committed such a breach of faith; but, from the unguarded conduct of some Hon. Member, this had taken place. He would, therefore warn the Hon. Gentleman not to connect himself with persons who might furnish him with articles and sentiments which assimilated to the opinions of those persons who kept up the unfortunate differences which now existed.

Mr. Roebuck gave the right hon. gentleman full credit for the sincerity with which he spoke, but he must, in the same spirit, claim from him the same credit for sincerity. The language, indeed, which he used, might sometimes, perhaps, go beyond the conventional language of the House. He might use strong language, but the correctness of his statement remained unquestioned by the right hon. gentleman. He (Mr. Roebuck) did not use two sorts of language. He did not wish to separate the colonies from the mother country: his wish was to instruct the House in what might be disagreeable to them. He sat there the mere historian of facts, and for this he was visited with displeasure, while no notice was taken of the evil complained of. He complained that those who come over to England as agents of the House of Assembly of Canada to state the grounds of their complaints were turned away from the Colonial Office, by persons coming over as the representatives of unauthorised powers who were well received. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to declare that he had no hand whatever in the publication of the evidence to which the right hon. gentleman opposite had referred, but that it had been done against his expressed wish. He had stated to the parties that it was much against his inclination they should publish this evidence—that it would be contrary to the usual mode of proceeding to do so, and that if it were done, he would be individually called upon to answer the question which had been put him. It was no business of his.

Mr. LABOUCHERE rose and said that he begged to remind the House and the hon. and learned gentleman that he had expressly said he entirely acquitted him of being any party to the publication of this evidence. He had put no question. Sir R. PEEL asked whether the Commission to Canada was completed. Sir G. GREY said it was, and that it would appear in the first Gazette. Sir R. PEEL begged to ask if it were the intention of Government to communicate to Parliament the course intended to be pursued with respect to Canada? There might be an objection to lay before the House the instructions given by Lord Aberdeen to Lord Amherst, but information might be given, and he wished to know if it were the intention of Government to afford it, for instance, on those points on which a settlement could be effected by Lord Gosford in his capacity as Governor of Canada, distinct from those points on which further inquiry might be desirable.

Sir G. GREY said it was impossible to answer the question of the Right Hon. Baronet without knowing when the House of Assembly in Canada was to meet, and also knowing how long the present Session of Parliament was likely to last. He thought the information the Right Hon. Baronet desired ought not to be made public before Lord Gosford had officially communicated it to the Canadian Government. After the communication to the House of Assembly, Parliament might obtain the information wished for, as the present Session might be protracted such a length of time as to enable it to receive it.

Sir R. PEEL deprecated that most sincerely—("hear," and laughter). The first communication should, no doubt, be made by Lord Gosford to the Canadian Government, but it was not necessary to wait to receive the information from Canada. At the period at which it was understood the communication was about to be made to the House of Assembly by Lord Gosford, Parliament might be informed on those points to which he had referred.

Mr. HUME asked who the other Commissioners were who had been appointed with Lord Gosford?

Sir G. GREY said the Commissioners were Sir Charles Grey, formerly Chief Justice in Calcutta, and Captain Gipps.

COMPLACENCY.—There is an obligation to complacency, we had almost said to humility of manners, which the acquisition of wealth or station lays on every man, though it has often, especially on weak minds, a directly opposite effect. A certain degree of inattention, or even rudeness, which from an equal we may easily pardon, from a superior becomes a serious injury.

PRIDE.—Pride is observed to defeat its own end, by bringing the man who seeks esteem and reverence into contempt.—LORD BOLINGBROKE.

AN INDIFFERENT CHARACTER.—He never had generosity to acquire a friend, nor courage to provoke an enemy.

THE STANDARD.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

No. XVII.

"The great body of the people in all countries, when left to themselves, are quiet, harmless and inoffensive."

NERVA.

The truth of this observation in reference to the inhabitants of the Townships in particular, is beyond all doubt. Were they left to themselves, to mind their own business, the resolutions lately passed at Dunham Flat never would have been heard of. The spirit which pervaded and directed the proceedings of that meeting was from abroad. It came with the great man and his train. Last winter it came with the Editor of the *Vindicator*. No meeting of the kind has yet been got up as the native growth of the county. The resolutions themselves demonstrate their own origin. The people in the Townships, let it be kept in mind, can express their own feelings and sentiments at any time; and when they do so, it will be manifest whether the language which they employ be borrowed or their own; or in other words, whether the troubles they may complain of be really their own or borrowed from others. Now there are many complaints in the resolutions passed at Dunham of such a nature as to render it impossible for the people to have any participation in them. I have shewn that the 9th resolution cannot be supposed to express the complaints of any constituency; because all people know too well that men in authority are apt to be rapacious, and frequently stand in need of being checked. It may be depended upon, that there are not many amongst us who feel much indignation at the Governor's refusal of his warrant for a sum great enough in all conscience, without the salary of Mr. Viger. The attentive reader will have seen that the resolution containing this complaint is expressed with more feeling and energy than any other of the set. Instead of dwelling on such grievances as the people do actually feel, these resolutions betray too much anxiety to plead the cause, not of any constituency, but the cause of the majority in the House of the Assembly. This anxiety is not, I maintain, the production of the people, but an artful device of the majority of the representatives to decoy the people into their quarrel. It would have been but fair, however, and a decent acknowledgment that the inhabitants of the Townships had some pretensions to a moderate share of common sense, and would also have saved appearances, had the meeting been kept open for at least seven days that they might all read and understand "the views taken by the majority of the Assembly, on the state of the Province, and in their several addresses to the King and Imperial Parliament," all of which are very voluminous, and scattered up and down in documents which but very few of the people have ever seen, before they were called upon to pass the seventh resolution. To enable the people to pass this resolution as their own, it would have required a cart load of documents to be distributed amongst them, and instead of a seven day's meeting, I should suppose that seven weeks would have been scant enough to allow them time for consideration. The reader will now be prepared to come to the only conclusion which the subject will admit of, namely, that these resolutions have every mark of a supposititious birth. A Mr. Phelps, said to be "from the Committee, laid on the table a number of resolutions that had been there agreed upon." We have here the *accoucheur*, but the mother is carefully concealed. The names of the committee remain behind the curtain. We would like, from motives of mere curiosity, to know their names, and the quota which each contributed to the general mass. From the bare circumstance that a man bearing a name well known in the Townships, served as accoucheur, they would have us to believe as matter of course that the members of the committee were also inhabitants of the Townships, and perhaps they are, but still I would like to know how much of the resolutions was composed, digested and written by Township men. In this inquiry, however, I am doomed to the fate of many others of my race, that of being obliged to put up with laudable desires unfulfilled, and take the resolutions as Mr. Phelps laid them on the table. Some body took them up, and read them twice, and we have it on record that they were unanimously adopted and passed in the lump. What a mighty mass of intellect was here, to be able to comprehend and understand so quickly a body of such profound wisdom and accurate information as the resolutions passed at Dunham Flat!

The occasion was extraordinary and accounts for the manner in which the meeting was conducted. When the people of the Townships met together on business, they proceed somewhat differently. For at all meetings where they are not overawed by the presence of a great man, that

"Awful bends his sable brows,
Shakes his amorous curls, and gives the nod.
The stamp of fate, the sanction of a god."

every resolution is moved by some person, and seconded by another, and then goes through the ordeal of explanation and discussion, before it is put to vote. But here there was neither mover nor seconder, but a tremendous wide swallow. The great man was present to frown or to smile, to give the sanction of his "not," and to dispense with the usual formality practised in the Townships by the people when they meet to transact their own business.

Those who are reproachfully called tories are as far from defending grievances which oppress the people, from what quarters soever they come, as any of the radicals: and if the object was to reform, and not destroy; to amend what is amiss, and not throw every thing into confusion, and so bring in a reign of anarchy and terror, there might be a union which would soon put every thing to rights. On the whole face of the resolutions passed at Dunham, it is visible as day light, that the grand complaints are the obstructions

which the Government of the Province, as a colony of Great Britain, forms to the French claims of exclusive nationality. Assist them to enforce this claim until you establish them as a nation, and then reflect seriously on the chance that will remain for you to be admitted as a part of the French nation. In the prosecution of their object, I do not wonder at their desire of preserving their nationality any more than I would at myself for wishing to preserve my own native predilections, while I consider them, as they really are, the descendants of old Faance; but then what possible reason can the inhabitants of the Townships, who are of a different origin have to co-operate with them? Do they wish to forget their country, their kindred, their own customs, manners and language? Such persons as do possess the unnatural feelings that would lead them to do so, may live to repent of their folly. The great man condescended to call you his countrymen, but help him to the full gratification of his ambition, and then you will be better prepared to understand in what sense you will be considered his countrymen. I dislike to see a gambler hugging, in his arms, a person who is supposed to have some money in his pocket. Take heed that so great a confidence may not prove to be the hug of the gambler. The new Governor, now expected soon to administer the affairs of the colony, come from what party in the state he may, radical, whig or tory, is not coming to act the part of a traitor to Great Britain, nor to give up the province to the great man of Canada, any more than Lord Aymer, and whatever he is, he may come with authority to enforce the law against conspirators and movers of sedition.

S. D.

To the Editor of the *Missiskoui Standard*.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last number I find an article signed Anson Kemp, Secretary, in which that gentleman has given a very lengthy exposé (as he calls it) of the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of the county of Missiskoui (of which Society I have the honor to be President) in which I am accused of partiality, and as the gentleman has taken upon himself the liberty to publish things injurious to me, as being calculated to impress upon the public that I behaved myself improperly and partially in the discharge of my duty as President of said society, and if I keep silent and allow the misrepresentations of that gentleman to go before the public without contradiction, the public might indeed be unfavorably impressed towards me, but sir, I am happy that it is in my power to contradict and to prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that the most of his assertions are false, and nothing but a malicious disposition could ever have actuated him in making said assertions. The first, in which I am charged with illegal conduct, was at a meeting of the society held at Freleighsburg, on the 27th of June last past, which said meeting convened pursuant to the notice named by the gentleman in his publication. This meeting was opened about 2 o'clock, P. M. Notwithstanding the length of time that had elapsed since the notice was published calling the meeting, the Committee (should I be allowed to judge from what I saw) had obtained but a very few subscribers, for they were much engaged in obtaining signatures in the chamber and continued to do so even after the meeting was opened.

The first business that was done was to revise the list of articles upon which Premiums were offered last year. Some alterations were made, and then came the Tumult. It was moved and seconded that the annual Cattle Show, for the present year, be held at Dunham Flat, it was immediately after moved and seconded that the said show be held at Freleighsburg, the latter motion was not put as an amendment, but as an original motion. Said motions being put, those who were in favor of Dunham Flat, were thirty three, the contrary, or those in favor of Freleighsburg, were twenty seven, then it was alleged that many persons had voted who were not members, which was denied, and the persons who had made the assertions were challenged to select one individual who had so voted. One person however, was selected who was not a member, and who voted in the minority. At this moment several persons came into the chamber, and a motion was offered by the Treasurer for a reconsideration of the preceding Resolution, which was opposed by the persons who had voted in the majority, as being illegal; that persons who had become members since the resolution had passed, should be allowed to undo what had been legally done by the society before they were members. I did refuse to put the motion declaring it improper and illegal. "Then the gentleman says that the President arose and among other things said that he could not take it upon himself to say whether any persons were members who had voted on either side." The Secretary had said to me that no person had the right of voting until he had actually paid his subscription, and not having the Act before me at the time, I might have said that I could not say that they were legal members, but it should be remembered that I was assembled with the officers of the Society, and was acting with their advice and consent, and as several resolutions had passed previous to the one on which the dispute arose, and no objections having been made on the score of persons voting who were not members, and the party making the objection not being able to point out a single individual who had voted that was not a member, I considered the proceedings legal, having seen three-fourths of the persons present at the meeting, subscribe and become members of the society. Mr. Anson Kemp proceeded and made records of this meeting, and among other things made record of a resolution authorising him to cause to be printed necessary handbills, shewing the articles upon which premiums were offered by the society, and the amount, and the time for entering the same to the Secretary, which he did not do; consequently, but very few entries had been made, for the very obvious reason that they did not know the time required for such entries to be made. To remedy this evil the meeting of the Committee was convened on the 16th July, when the Secretary was asked why he had not complied with this resolution, he answered that he had applied to the *Missiskoui Standard Office* to get the prints, being done, but they could not do it not having in their possession suitable types, and that they had

sent to Burlington, Vt., to get them, but they could not, and also that they had no bordering to make them appear neat and respectable. Under these circumstances it was submitted whether the Society, wholly unacquainted with necessary steps to a fair competition, ought to have an extension of the time. It was opposed by Mr. A. Kemp, but not on the ground of the former illegal as he had said, but upon the ground that the Committee had not a right to extend the time, as that had been fixed by a general meeting of the society. The Secretary was then requested by a resolution to lay before the meeting the records of the society, which he refused to do, and strutted from his seat in a most dreadful rage, and said "I will be damned if any person shall see the papers that are in my possession, they are mine; no, not the President himself shall see them." After his anger was a little abated he said that when the Judges were appointed and called for him with an order from the President for the entries made for competition, they should have them, but at the same time said that not more than five or six persons had entered legally. It was this very extraordinary conduct that led to the following meeting, of which I shall say nothing at present but will conclude this communication by shewing to the public that Mr. A. Kemp did not refuse to incur the expense of printing, out of fear of being personally liable for the same, as he asks where the money was to come from to pay the expense. I would remind him there is now about 16 pounds in the hands of the Treasurer, and that the Act is as silent in pointing out any way to get that money from his hands, as it is in making any provisions for the appointment of a Secretary should the one chosen refuse to act. I would now ask the gentleman whether he wishes the prosperity of the Society, or whether he is of opinion that the 16 pounds and over, in the hands of the Treasurer, cannot be commanded by the Secretary, and can be divided between two or three favorites who are determined to destroy the Society?

Having gone through with the most prominent remarks of the gentleman, I proceed to shew from his own acknowledgement that I have the right to settle all disputes arising from said Society. I have done so in every meeting, when any dispute has arisen, and in so doing I have to the best of my judgement, given a fair and just decision; and, perhaps, might have erred in judgement, but I do declare that I have not refused to do any thing that has been required of me for the prosperity of the Society, which could be as easily done as the printing of a few handbills or of allowing the President and Committee of the Society the right of access to the records of the Society, but I would inform Mr. A. Kemp that I do not at the present think proper to take his advice by calling a general meeting of the Society. Nor do I think the Editor of the *Missiskoui Standard* has done himself much credit in remarking that he publishes the Communication of A. Kemp, Esq. with pleasure as containing a true statement of the affairs of the Society; for it is a common saying that a prudent man will hear with both ears, and then judge.

C. R. VAUGHAN, P. C. M. A. S.

Mr. Editor,

Sir, will you give the above an insertion in your valuable paper, and oblige one of your supporters?

C. R. VAUGHAN.

Stanbridge, 7th August, 1835.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

London, June 19, 1835.

Again has Mr. Roebuck, the amiable, the disinterested agent of your province, lost his pains. On the very night that he intended to astonish the House of Commons with his motion on the "Tenures" of Lower Canada, there was no House and the world has been deprived of a splendid speech which had taken three months preparation. He is, however, determined to have an occasional "flare up," and has made a belligerent display in an attack on the liberty of the Press! Yes, this liberal, this man of the people has actually attacked the liberty of the Press, and, lest you doubt the fact, I send you a newspaper that you may see it in black and white. Oh these sweet liberals! they are surely of all men the most consistent, as their old toast will prove, "The Liberty of the Press—it is like the air we breathe, if we have it not we die." I have already mentioned to you that he has commenced with a cheap press of his own, a fashionable way of turning the penny, a true Broughamlike plan, and by his declarations against the press generally, he wishes it to be believed that his "Pamphlets for the people" are the only papers that are worthy of encouragement; however, enough of this fallen star, perhaps it may prove that

"When he falls, he falls like Lucifer

"Never to rise again."

He is called the editor, but Grote, M. P., Hume, M. P., and Warburton, M. P., are, I believe, the real men—the philosophers of the House—whose puppet he is.

THE CONSTITUTION.

"The Sovereignty of the British constitution is lodged as beneficially as possible for society. For in no other shape could we be so certain of finding the three great qualities of Government so well and so happily united. If the supreme power were lodged in any one of the three branches separately, we must be exposed to the inconvenience of either absolute monarchy, aristocracy, or democracy—and so want two of the principal ingredients of good politics either virtue, wisdom, or power. If it were lodged in any two of the branches—for instance, in the King and the House of Lords—our laws might be providently made, and well executed—but they might not always have the good of the people in view; if lodged in the King and Commons, we should want their circumspection and mediatory caution, which the wisdom of the Peers is to afford; if the supreme rights of legislature were lodged in the two Houses only, and the King had no nega-

tive on their proceedings, they might be tempted to encroach on the Royal Prerogative, or perhaps to abolish the Kingly office, and thereby weaken, if not totally destroy, the strength of the executive power. But the constitutional Government of this island is so admirably tempered and compounded, that nothing can endanger or hurt it, but destroying the equilibrium of power between one branch of the Legislature and the rest. For if ever it should happen that the independence of the three should be lost, or that it should become subservient to the views of either of the other two, there would soon be an end of the Constitution."—*Blackstone's Commentaries*, Vol. 1, Sec. 2.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—O. P. Q., in our next E. M., as soon as possible.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 18, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

The third count of the sixth resolution is "The total absence of responsibility of public functionaries which has operated to produce heavy losses to the people in individual cases and a general negligence in the performance of official duties." The reiterated charge of "absence of responsibility" shews in the clearest light the utter ignorance of those who are opposed to us. It will assist the Royal Commissioners in estimating the degree of education and intelligence possessed by the House of Assembly. Several M. P.'s assisted at the meeting, which has advanced the charge of "absence of responsibility of public functionaries;" the Commissioners must, therefore, be led to reflect how lamentably wanting the Members of Assembly are, in even the A. B. C. of political education. These resolutions first say that, "it is an inherent principle of the government to alter existing institutions for the convenience of the people," and they now say, "that there is a total absence of responsibility of public functionaries." Can it be believed that men are appointed as legislators, who are so destitute of information as to say that public officers are, under the British Constitution, *absolutely irresponsible*? Such a remark might suit the mouth of Ephraim Knight, Bailiff, and M. P. P. who, we believe possess not even the rudiments of a common school education; but Mr. Pineau cannot shelter himself, as Ephraim Knight can, under the plea of want of knowledge. The remark as coming from him, therefore, must proceed from a sheer wish to mislead. People, to be sure, know that the assertion is false, but that does not take away guilt from the person who advances it. Every one, who knows anything of the constitution of government, knows that all the public functionaries are responsible. Does Ephraim Knight, for instance, take it upon him to say that he, as a Bailiff, is not responsible? We can readily imagine that, he would be able to say with truth, that he is as ignorant of this as he is of political subjects, were it not the fact that he is a bailiff, and the knowledge has, therefore, been practically forced upon him. He is ignorant enough to admit, without contradiction, that "the government can alter existing institutions," to satisfy "the convenience of the people," but he surely cannot but know that he, as a public functionary, a bailiff, is responsible for his acts. We single him out, because he has with a temerity to be repented of, thrust himself upon our notice, and we challenge him to support the principle, which he has admitted the government to possess, of "altering institutions;" and we dare him to the proof, that he as a bailiff, as well as all others the servants of his Majesty, are not responsible.

By "the heavy losses to the people in individual cases," reference is had to the defalcation of Sir J. Caldwell. We condemn that defalcation, as much as the House of Assembly, or their hired puppets can do, but as the case has been decided by the courts of justice, we do not see what good is to result from continually ringing the changes on the subject. We cannot, however dismiss it without recording our opinion of the scandalous conduct of our anti-Township Assembly. They, in the first place, by an act of their own proposing, appointed the "King's Receiver General" to be the custodian of the money of the Province, and it was through their fault that proper security was not taken from

him. It is indecent, therefore, in them to sham a concern, for the safety of the public money, which their conduct belies. They were negligent at first of the safe keeping of our money, by granting the custody of it, by act of Parliament, to an individual, without proper security; it is not business-like, then, it is childish, in them to whine on being cheated, when they took not even common precautions against such an event. After this, when a bill was introduced, in order to secure the people's money, by requiring from the Receiver General sufficient sureties, the Legislative Council, ever solicitous for the good of the province, introduced a clause, holding the sureties liable, for a certain number of months, after the death or dismissal of the Receiver General; this clause was thrown out by the Assembly, and one inserted in its place, by which the sureties and their property were held bound for ever. We know that we address reasonable men; let them, then, throw aside all party considerations, and say whether the Legislative Council, or the House of Assembly, made the more rational proposal. What man however upright could procure sureties, when the condition of their bond was, a total surrender of their property for ever into the hands of the King! and that too although the Receiver should have discharged his office with scrupulous honesty and fidelity? What upright man again, is there who could not procure sureties, provided their bonds could be discharged within a known number of years? Strangers even must regret that an enterprising English population are held in chains by such an ignorant bungling set of French notaries.

While we grant no mercy to mal-appropriators of the public money—not even to the majority of the House of Assembly, who wish to swindle £18,000 into their own pockets under the name of contingency, nor to Sir John Caldwell although he did spend the money in the improvement of the country—let us turn our efforts to attainable reforms.

On the count against the Legislative Council, we need only repeat, what has been said by an able uncontradicted writer in the *Montreal Herald*.

I copy the tabular statement of Messrs. Neilson and Chapman:—Statement of the number of bills, which, having originated in the House of Assembly, were either rejected by the Legislative Council, or amended so as to procure their final rejection by the Assembly—exhibiting the obstructive character of the said Council.

YEAR.	Rejected by the Council	Amended by the Council	TOTAL.
1822	8	0	8
1823	14	2	16
1824	12	5	17
1825	12	5	17
1826	19	8	27
1827	No Session	No Session	No Session
1828	16	8	24
1829	16	8	24
1830	16	8	24
1831	11	3	14
1832	14	8	22
TOTAL,	122	47	169

The Council is disingenuously accused of having virtually rejected 169 bills. Now, even according to the table, what are the facts?

Of these bills the Assembly had rejected forty-seven, and the Council a hundred and twenty-two. The excess of "obstructive character," therefore, on the part of the Legislative Council was the rejection, not of a hundred and sixty-nine but of seventy-five bills. I may, moreover, ask, of what units the sum total is composed. In every session, the rejected bills of the preceding one were again brought forward; so that, instead of a hundred and sixty-nine bills, the sum total could not have exceeded thirty or forty bills. By noticing the perfect identity of 1824 and 1825, and of 1828, 1829, and 1830, an intelligent reader must have gathered the truth from the very table of Messrs. Neilson and Chapman.

The Assembly, eager to accumulate charges against the Legislative Council, has actually consented to pass confessedly pernicious bills, relying on the "obstructive character" of the upper house.

ments to that fact, more graceful, we confess, than true.

ASSERTIONS.
"Lands belonging to the people."

"Insignificant price of 1s. 6d. per acre."

"Capitalists in England."

"Rights of the people are infringed."

TRUTHS.
The wild lands are the property of the Crown.

The "insignificant price" is the double of that sum.

There are also capitalists in Canada.

Even Squatters are permitted to purchase at the rate paid for wild land, without any reference to improvements.

"A foundation laid for abject subservience of all who may chance to settle on it to the will and pleasure of the Company."

We blush to see such a sentence in the English language. We have yet to learn, that old countrymen are made of such stuff, as to be "laid under abject subservience" to the man or men from whom he buys his land. The sentence is French in spirit and in act, for in the Seigniories we see the *habitants* are under the most "abject subservience" to their feudal Lords—and the would-be feudal Lords of the Townships.

If Mr. Vaughan will again peruse our remarks on Mr. Kemp's communication, he will see that our "prudence" is conspicuous. The letter of Mr. Vaughan corroborates the statements of Mr. Kemp, in regard to the "affairs of the society," to which alone our remarks apply. As to any thing personal between the gentlemen we thought it our business not to interfere. Mr. Vaughan says that the proposal, to have the cattle shew at Freleighsburg, was an original motion and not an *amendment*, (as we termed it,) to a motion. As an *original motion*, it was useless, if the prior motion had decided that the cattle shew was to be held at Dunham. As an *amendment* it was of avail, and it was moved while the motion relative to Dunham, was under consideration; it could not therefore have been moved as an *original motion*.

Russia, it is said, has declared its intention to assist Don Carlos, if England and France send troops to aid the Queen. Recruiting, however, goes on in England, and steam vessels have been hired, to convey the troops to the coast of Spain.

We regret that the present cabinet has so little respect for the national character of Britain, as to send her sons, as mere mercenary soldiers, to fight against a people, with whom she has no quarrel. If England must interfere, let her interfere in a manner consistent with her glory, and not condottieri-like, sell her blood to foreigners for a stipulated price.

"I told you," says a private letter from England to a friend of ours, "that our Whigs would not long be in office, and they are doing all they can to get turned out;" heaven grant them success, in their efforts to accomplish so desirable an event.

In England, in the middle of June, the weather was as hot and sultry as in 1826. Crops are abundant; and wheat is selling at from four shillings to four shillings and seven pence per bushel.

TOWNSHIP INDUSTRY.

BEAT THIS.—Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Capt. Tamplin Smith, of the Western parish of the Seigniory of St. Armand, wove, for Mrs. Simeon Whitman, of the Eastern parish of said Seigniory, one hundred and two yards flannel, and drew in five pieces in the short space of nine days.—COMMUNICATED.

"We see NOTHING to ENVY in the institutions of our neighbors."

From L'Ami du Peuple.

Extract of a private letter, written at Philadelphia, July 28th.—"There is not much respect paid to the laws here; for example, at three o'clock of Tuesday morning a complete range of houses, occupied by people of colour, was set on fire at three different points. No newspaper in the city has the courage to make mention of it, and a gentleman having ventured to speak of it, to a member of the Legislature, as a most atrocious action, was answered, 'indeed these blacks are treated a little too harshly; such is the degree of indignation, which the horrible actions of these abandoned miscreants excite in the mind of a representative of the people.'

'We leave it to our readers, to make their own commentaries, upon the excellence of a government, where justice is administered by the people with torch in hand, of a *free country*, where the public journals dare not even to blame the most frightful acts, and where the representatives of the nation seem to make sport of all these calamities.'

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraph:

"The steamer Freedom confirms the report of the execution of the Vicksburg gamblers, and also states that on the 4th inst. a quarrel originated on Deer creek, Washington county, Mississippi, between one Hashburger and Chaney, and that on the 6th, Chaney and friends were attacked by Hashburger and friends, which attack

resulted in the death of two of each party, namely, Chaney and Wm. Chance, Mr. Howard, and a negro belonging to Hashburger, and Richard Chance badly wounded. It was reported at Vicksburg on the 9th, that in consequence of the difficulties among the gamblers, insurrectionists, and others, twenty-six persons, white and black suffered death in the state of Mississippi, on the 6th inst.

It appears that our Mississippi neighbours are great amateurs of summary justice. A letter was received here on Saturday, from Livingstone, Mississippi, stating that two itinerant abolition preachers had been seized by the inhabitants, who after receiving proof that the wretches had endeavoured to create a revolt among the negroes, and after hearing their defence, caused them to be hung in the streets, together with seven negroes who had been listening to their doctrines! Warning is given to the abolitionists, that they may expect similar treatment all over the south.

By a passenger in the steam-boat Free-

dom, we learn that the same party were working an insurrection, and that the 4th of July was the day fixed upon for its consummation.—*New Orleans American*.

We learn from a Mississippi paper, that Warwick, the murderer of Mr. Fisk, a harmless inoffensive old man, was recently tried for the offence but in consequence of some informality in the indictment, acquitted. He had no sooner, however, emerged from the Court House, than he was stripped of his clothing and a plentiful coat of tar and feathers applied to him. He was afterwards whipped until almost insensible to pain: one account states, that in order to restore his fainting senses, a large quantity of spirits of turpentine was poured upon him. In this situation he was mounted on a rail and carried through the streets of the town, amid the shouts of the multitude. It is said that during the execution of Judge Lynch's sentence, the culprit frequently begged to be shot, but was told such a death was too easy for him. When the vengeance of the multitude had been fully wreaked upon him, he was furnished with money sufficient to carry him beyond the limits of the State, with the injunction that in five hours from the time of his release he must be beyond the reach of those who were again ready to repeat the dose he had already received!

Since the above was in type we have heard that Dr. Bodley was murdered in the gaming house, after having won a considerable sum of money at the table, which was the original cause of this execution of summary justice, or Lynch law as it is called. The persons executed were, Mr. North, who kept a tavern, Dutch Bill, his bar-keeper, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Callum, and Mr. McCall.—*Bee.*

We extract from the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, the following statistical view:

"A statistical view of the population of the United States has been compiled and published. The table of longevity is as follows:

Number of persons of the age of 100 years and upwards.

STATES.	WHITES.	COLORED.
Maine,	5	2
N. Hampshire,	10	3
Massachusetts,	5	10
Rhode Island,	—	6
Connecticut,	8	12
Vermont,	7	5
New York,	53	65
New Jersey,	3	20
Pennsylvania,	63	74
Delaware,	1	31
Maryland,	21	239
Virginia,	54	28
North Carolina,	58	297
South Carolina,	31	207
Georgia,	30	188
Kentucky,	42	128
Tennessee,	60	117
Ohio,	55	12
Indiana,	15	17
Mississippi,	2	44
Illinois,	5	8
Louisiana,	10	124
Missouri,	4	24
Alabama,	13	56
TERRITORIES.		
Michigan,	1	—
Arkansas,	1	2
Florida,	1	3
Dis. of Columbia,	1	15
Total of each class in the U. S.	539	2,085

Dr. Farre, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on drunkenness, states that he asked the proprietor of a large gin-shop if he was cruel enough to give his customers proof-spirits—that is, spirits containing equal parts of alcohol and water. The spirit-seller replied "Oh no! poor things, we should burn their insides out; we make it comfortable for them." Thus says Dr. Farre, even the publicans show a mercy; perhaps a fraudulent mercy, in diluting the liquor, thus rendering it less destructive. "I recollect," says he, "another gin-shop, where I questioned the publican on the same point, and he told me that the Home Secretary was only reconciled to the point on his assuring him that it was little better than strong grog."—*Temperance Advocate.*

We understand that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has fixed the 1st September as the day on which it will be convenient for him to attend a Ball, which the citizens of Quebec are to give His Excellency and Lady Aymer.

New route to the West coming into vogue.—We learn from the N. Y. Courier, that one house alone, of this city has shipped 2900 tons of merchandise to Detroit, via Oswego, (on Lake Ontario) and the Welland Canal, (Canada) instead of Buffalo.

Captain Back arrived in MONTREAL this morning, and will leave for NEW YORK in a day or two, in order to embark in the packet ship of the 16th instant, for LIVERPOOL.—Mont. Gaz. Aug. 8th.

The French American Indemnity Bill has received the royal sanction Louis Philippe, the money to be paid as soon as a satisfactory apology is given by President Jackson.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CORBETT.—He departed this life at Clifford's Inn, London, on Friday morning June 19th.

Consolation.—A clergyman catechising the youths of his parish, put the first question from the catechism to a girl. "What is your consolation in life and death?" The poor girl smiled but did not answer. The priest insisted "Well then," said she "since I must tell, it is the young shoemaker opposite the Church, who is courting me."

HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN AT CANTON.—The first step has been taken to establish in China this charity hitherto unknown in China. The native PARSE merchants subscribed very liberally. This is cheering to humanity.

MEMBER THE AFFLICTED.

ELEANOR NIXON, who left Manor, Hamilton County Leitrim, Ireland, about two years ago, and who is supposed to be living in Quebec, is informed that her daughter MARY M. KILLROY, has arrived in this Country, and is now residing near this place.—She is very anxious to hear from her Mother, and requests that the Editor of the Irish Advocate, and the Editors of Papers in Quebec, will assist her in finding her parent by giving this an insertion in their respective papers.

A letter will find the undersigned at Bedford, L. C. MARY M. KILLROY.

Bedford, L. C., July 28th, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.

Thomas Cushing, John Booley,
James Tevan, 2 Daniel Cheney,
Jonas Johnson, Frederick Streit,
Clarinda Embury, Edward Furgerson,
Mary Allison, Dr. Abbot,

MARRIED.

At West Alburgh, on the 9th inst., by W. L. Sawles, Esq., Mr. David Hemmington, to Margaret Bala, both of Clarenceville, L. C.

DIED,

At Noyan, on the 27th ult., after a lingering illness which he sustained with Christian fortitude, Jacob Hoge, leaving a disconsolate wife and a numerous family to lament his loss.

MUNSON & CO. pay Cash for BUTTER.

August 18, 1835. 19—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of Mississauga and Rouville, having received, examined and approved applications for insurance on property to the amount of 15,000 pounds currency, and upwards, have ordered the Secretary to COMMENCE ISSUING POLICIES; applicants will therefore receive their Policies by calling at the Office of the Company, at the Store of Chester Roberts & Co., Philipsburg, in order to sign the records as required by law.

—By order of the Directors.

CHESTER ROBERTS, Secy.

Philipsburg, Aug. 18th, 1835.

TO SELL

ONE TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, a

TAVERN STAND,

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGLE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal.

Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

NOTICE.

THE following are the prices for which Cloth will be dressed at the

FACTORY

of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of Bedford; viz;

FULLING & COLOURING,

(all colours except Indigo Blue.)
Ten Pence per yard, if paid immediately,
One Shilling per yard, payable in January next;
One Shilling and 3 pence, if not paid till the end of the year.

FULLING, SHEARING

(one), and

PRESSING,

Five pence per yard, cash down;
Six pence per yard, in January next;
Seven pence half penny, at the end of the year.

FLANNELS,

all colours,
Six pence, cash down; Seven pence half penny, in January next; Nine pence, at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

JOHN BROWN.
BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1835. 19—tf.

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DIS-TILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

FOR SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, & Tutors,
Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED THE MILESIANS, OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN & HISTORY OF THE IRISH BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) trivial or accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company where the author of this "Inquiry" was present, asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction—

I. That the Irish are Progenitors, and not Descendants.

II. That all who have rightful claim to the Gaelic and Irish as their native language, had ONE common origin.

III. That their First-Fathers did NOT come across the Strait of Dover, nor from the Continent of Europe,

IV. That although Geographical and Provincial circumstances cause the Highlanders to be now considered as part and parcel of the Scottish Nation, their natural connection is with Ireland.

In the prosecution of this Work, a "mite" will be thrown in, towards that most desirable of Irish things, a union among the sons of Erin; a kindly feeling between them and all other Nations.

It is also hoped to remove just ground of prejudice against the National character: and by wiping off the tarnish of unjust misrepresentation, to exhibit the pure EMERALD in all its native lustre; so that it shall be proved an honor (and not a disgrace) to be connected with Ireland.

In fine, the Author is confident he can prove that the Irish is the most peculiar and interesting nation (the Jews not excepted) that exists, or has existed on the face of the earth.

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POETRY.

SWEET BABE.

Sweet babe, unconscious sleep was o'er thee cast,
And mercy soothed thee until wrath swept past:
A mother's arm must yield to death the prey,
Amidst the roaring tides where terrors play:
God's silent power was there, his arm unseen—
Hallow'd thy little form, and love serene
In voiceless whispers, quell'd the pangs thou felt,
As heaven grew bright & angels round thee knelt.
O, why should sorrow wither all that heart,
Where loves still brooding o'er death's piercing dart,
Which gave to thee new life, a lovlier form,
Unclothed of flesh and fearless of the worm?
Eden is thine, and from its bowers of bliss
Thy crown is gather'd, smiling ecstacies
Play o'er thy harp, and deathless love
Melts from thy lips and on the air above.

INAC.

MUSINGS.

They cruel father then hath said,
"Come life or death," we must not wed;
'Tis well, thy father never knew
How deep and wild my love for you;
How pure, how tender and how true
Was every pulse and look and thought,
Nor yet what death his word hath brought,
To all the smiling hopes which dwelt
Within my fond—entranced soul.—
Such love as mine none ever felt,
Or bowed like me to its control.
But if thou own'st the tender vow,
Which sweetly bound our youthful love,
If thou canst feel that passion now—
Which God hath registered above,
Come to my bed when I shall die,
And talk of heaven and close mine eye;
It will be joy to gaze at thee,
Though entering death eternity.
And when thou lay'st this scorned head
Where pride of heart is withered,
Where hate of foes and love of friends,
And all that tastes of passion ends,
O, let it be some lonely spot,
Where none can come to mourn my lot,
Whose tears are cold, whose transient grief
Would find in mirth a quick relief;
For such my heart hath not a care,
If thou wilt come and mourn me there.

INAC.

MISCELLANY.

From "L'Histoire Des Chiens Celebres."

THE DOG OF THE FOREST.

In the unhappy and too memorable winter of 1760, when the corn, the vine and the olive were destroyed by the severe cold in France, the wolves made dreadful ravages in the fields, and rushed with ferocity even upon man. One of these ravenous beasts, after having broken the window, entered a cottage in the forest of Orte, near Angouleme. Two children, one six, the other eight years of age, were reposing on the bed in the absence of their mother, who had gone in search of wood to kindle a fire. Meeting with no resistance, the wolf sprung upon the bed, and sought to destroy his delicate prey; seized with a sudden fright, the two little boys crept under the covering, and held it closely, without drawing a breath—so near was the flesh which enticed him, that not being able to attain it instantly; the murderous animal became more furious, and began to destroy the covering with his teeth. Trifling as was the obstacle, it nevertheless preserved the lives of these innocent children. A large and faithful dog, who had followed their mother, returned in time to deliver them; he had scented the track of the wolf at more than a hundred yards from the house, whether the mother was slowly returning, loaded with faggots; he ran with the quickness of the stag—he entered like a lion, and falling upon the animal who had endeavored to secrete himself in an obscure corner, he seized the base wrench by the throat, and dragging him to the door, strangled him instantly.—The alarm of the mother on her return was indescribable. She beheld the wolf stretched upon the earth, the dog covered with blood, her bed in confusion, her children gone. Observing the distress of his mistress, the dog ran towards her with the most energetic solicitude, then returning to the bed, he thrust his head repeatedly under the covering, and by the most expressive signs endeavoring to intimate to her, that she would find there, that which she held most dear. The mother approached and extending her trembling hand, discovered that her children were there, although deprived of motion; she hastened to restore them...there was yet time—a moment's delay would have rendered the attempt useless. When they recovered their senses they plainly recounted the dangers to which they had been exposed, the manner in which the wolf entered, and their wonderful preservation. The faithful animal, pleased in having saved the lives of these little innocents, by his eager caresees gave ample testimony that his joy was fully equal to that of his mistress.

UNIVERSAL LAW OF BENEVOLENCE.

"Not for ourselves but others"—is the grand law of nature, inscribed by the hand of God on every part of creation. Not for itself, but for others, does the sun dispense its beams; not for themselves, but for others, do the clouds distil their showers; not for herself, but for others, does the earth unlock her treasures; not for themselves, but for others, do the trees produce their fruits, or the flowers diffuse their fragrance and their various hues. So not for himself, but for others, are the blessings of heaven bestowed on man; and whenever instead of diffusing them around, he devotes them

exclusively to his own gratification and shuts himself up in the dark and flinty caverns of selfishness, he transgresses the great law of creation—he cuts himself off from the created universe, and its author—he sacrilegiously converts to his own use the favors which were given him for the relief of others, and must be considered, not only as an unprofitable but as a fraudulent servant, who has done worse than wasted the Lord's money. He, who thus lives only to himself, and consumes the bounty of heaven upon his lusts, or consecrates it to the demon of avarice, is a barren rock in a fertile plain, he is a thorny bramble in a fertile vineyard, he is the grave of God's blessing, he is the very Arabian desert of the moral world. And if he is highly exalted in wealth or power, he stands inaccessible and strong, like an insulated towering cliff, which exhibits only a cold and cheerless prospect, intercepts the genial beams of the sun, chills the vale below with its gloomy shade, adds fresh keenness to the freezing blast and tempts down the lightnings of an angry heaven. How different this, from the gentle rising hill, clothed to its summit with fruits and flowers, which attracts and receives the dews of heaven, and retaining only sufficient to supply its numerous offspring, sends the remainder in a thousand streams to bless the vales which are at its feet.—PAYSON.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.—It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that man's life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment on its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and they pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold their festival around the midnight throne, and sit above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally why is it that bright forms of human beauty are represented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever.—MIRAC OF THE LAKE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THESubscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,
such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Wash Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little Cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

F. B. HUNTERFORD,
JAMES MURRAY.
Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th 1835. 13—4

FAIRIES

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard; all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range; about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, in the Township of Sutton, a farm containing 200 acres; being lot No. 5, in the 7th range; having about 40 acres of improved land, with a good log house, and frame barn thereon.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigniory of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereto; and having about twenty five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Freighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Freighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.
St. Armand, 27th April, 1835. 3

NOTICE.

THIS subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Phillipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpass by none.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23 1835

PROSPECTUS.

MONEY IS POWER.

UNDER this title the Subscriber proposes to publish a book on BANKING, dedicated to the intelligent and reflecting portion of the community, which shall convey to the Canadian public, in a condensed form, every necessary information on this deservedly engrossing subject.—As the Author is, and has ever been, a steadfast friend of Banking Institutions, it will be with him a principal object, in as far as in him lies, to impart to his readers just ideas of their importance to the prosperity of Commercial and Agricultural communities, that in considering controversial discussions the enquiring mind may become prepared to separate the wheat from the chaff,—the gold from the dross.

To this end it is his intention to notice some of the most popular works deprecatory of Banking, which by their ingenuity and plausibility have injuriously prejudiced the unreflecting against a Paper Currency. Among these we reckon, prominent for mischief, Cobbett's "Paper against Gold," and Gouge on Banking.

Perhaps no section of the civilized world presents to the plastic powers of an abundant and sound Paper Currency a more expanded and unobstructing field for the display of their mighty energies, than these fertile appendages of the British Crown,...where Ceres and Pomona are destined to perpetuate their genial reign,...when the bowels equally with the surface of the earth, teem with embryo riches, and where the abundant waters present innumerable channels to the enterprise of commerce to convey their treasures inexhaustible to every foreign clime.

Encouraging however as are indisputable the natural advantages of these regions to the industry of man, they can serve for nothing but as a reproach to his sagacity if he seeks not for the aid essential to render his labours effectively productive and practically beneficial.

That such aid is alone to be found in an abundant currency will be made clear by practical illustrations from the highest authorities; and it will be an especial object of this work so to explain the present position of commerce in relation to the precious metals, as fully to demonstrate that the advancement of the Canadas to the state of opulence for which they seem to have been destined by Providence, can only be effected through the instrumentality of an abundant Paper Currency.

The book will be Svo. demy, and will contain at least 500 pages of close print, in excellent, clear type, on fine paper, and will be delivered in linen binding. As it will be attended with certain and great expense, a certain sale, and pay in advance, are indispensable. The expense of 500 copies has been carefully calculated, and seven shillings and sixpence has been found to be the lowest price at which it can be sold, reckoning nothing for the Author's labour of compilation and original composition; for which it ultimately obtain any pecuniary recompence, it can only arise from an excess of sale beyond his subscription list.

As every exertion will be used to render the work both entertaining and instructive, and most especially plain to every capacity, the Author, with a zealous mind intent upon the public good, indulges the hope that the community at large will, by their ready patronage, expedite the completion of a work upon which the solicitation of partial friends have induced him to enter.

Contemporary Editors in both Provinces publishing this Prospectus four times, shall have a copy of the work.

THOMAS DALTON,
Editor Patriot.

City Toronto, June 2, 1835. 12—4 w

NOTICE.

THESubscriber offers for sale a small assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. consisting of Eight day brass clocks and timepieces (both plain and ornamented) of his own manufacture, inferior to none manufactured in America; English, French and Swiss watches, gold keys and seals, fine gold and jewellers' finger rings, gold and silver breast pins, silver thimbles, ever point pencils, black lead, do., gold eye needles, steel bodkins, pocket pen knives, steel and plated watch chains and keys, plated spoons, green spectacles and goggles, hooks and eyes, pocket wallets and violin strings. All of the above named articles will be sold cheap for cash.

Silver spoons furnished to order.—Clocks and watches cleaned and repaired as usual.

ALSO,

For sale a few pairs thick Shoes, of a superior quality.

The following articles are offered on one year's credit, for good security. About two thousand feet of first rate

PINE CLAPBOARDS,
A SECOND HAND
ONE HORSE WAGGON, SINGLE SLEIGH
AND HARNESS.

Wanted to purchase, for which will be given in exchange good property, one or two good

TEAM HORSES.

The subscriber, while offering his property for sale, wished at the same time, to remind those indebted to him, of whose debts have become due, that payment must be made soon, by note or otherwise; this will be considered due notice, and those who delay may find by sad experience that "delays are dangerous."

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Freighsburg, June 2, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known TAVERNS STAND, in the village of Freighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any business.

ALSO, the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY, and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store; with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.

Brome, May 1st, 1835. 4

FOR SALE,

A SMALL FARM, consisting of twenty-five acres of first rate land for grain or grass, well watered and under good improvement, with a good Framed House thereon. Said Farm is situated about five miles East of this Village, in the Seigniory of St. Armand. For further particulars enquire of

W. R. SEARLE.

Freighsburg, July 21, 1835. 15—4.

DANIEL FORD. 11—4

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBIOTIC AND CATHARTIC PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARREN'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Haygood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henrieville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brone; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Edward L. Barrett, post-rid, Freighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Freighsburg. 41 y

DR. W. SMITH'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines